

Q: The following world history interview was conducted by Commander Judith LeFleur [ph?], United States Naval Reserve for The Naval Historical Center and Jack Green, the Public Affairs Officer and Historian from The Naval Historical Center for the Park Service U.S.S Arizona Memorial at The Ala Moana Hotel in Honolulu, Hawaii on December 6th, 2001 at 11:10 AM. The person being interviewed is Mr. Alan S. Lloyd, who was a 12 year old civilian at Makiki Heights overlooking Honolulu on December 7th, 1941. He is currently the National Director of The Navy League of The United States and a Historian for The U.S.S Missouri Memorial Association. Good morning.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Good morning.

Q: For the record, would you please state your full name, your place of birth and your birth date?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Alan Stanley Lloyd, born Honolulu, Hawaii June 15th, 1929.

Q: Now in 1941 what did you consider to be your hometown?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Honolulu, Hawaii.

Q: What were your parent's names?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Robert and Margaret Lloyd.

Q: And how many brothers and sisters do you have?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: One sister, Gaynor [ph?].

Q: Where'd you go to high school?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Punahou School here in Honolulu.

Q: Okay. Have you ever been in The Military?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: No, I ne— well, I was a member of The Hawaiian Territorial Guard Staff Sergeant uh.. Rifle Team Captain for Company E. But other than that, I never had the privilege to serve.

Q: Okay. And--

Alan Stanley Lloyd: I had an appointment to Annapolis, but I failed to pass the color perception tests, so I went to Swathmore College in Westinghouse instead.

Q: And you majored in?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Mechanical Engineering.

Q: How was it that you came to be in Hawaii in 1942?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: I was born here.

Q: And why was it that your family was here?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Dad was a Sales Engineer for The Worthington Pump Company, and they shipped him out here in 1927 in time to get me born here rather than back on the east coast.

Q: Okay. And so had your family been living in Hawaii since that time?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Exactly.

Q: Okay. And where was it that you were living in 1942?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: In <clears throat> in McKeegee [ph?] Heights, which is up behind Roosevelt High School, elevation about 300 feet. Off to the side behind Punchbowl overlooking the city of Honolulu.

Q: Do you remember the address?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: 2133 Mauna Place.

Q: Do you know if it still exists up there?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Oh yes, yes. Hum.. hum..

Q: And from that location, did you have— what could you observe?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: What we could see is the sky directly above Pearl Harbor and the entire Hawai— Honolulu waterfront.

Q: And you were how old at that time?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: El— uh.. 12 years old.

Q: Okay. So what do you remember about the events leading up to December 7th?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Well, of course, my personal memory chain starts with observing The Saratoga, The Lexington, The Yorktown and The Enterprise and The Was— uh.. excuse me, The Ranger, The Ranger, riding at anchor off Waikiki Beach during the 30's before The Pearl Harbor Channel was considered deep enough to admit them. And uh.. more s- specifically uh.. at dinner on December 6th, 1941, Dad mentioned uh.. "You know, I'm afraid we're gonna be at war in The Pacific before too long." And 14 hours later, I heard a rumbling and looking out my bedroom window and--

Q: Okay. Well before we get into that specific recollection, uhm.. how is that you are familiar with The U.S.S. Ward?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: When we were coming back from a visit to Philadelphia in 1941, uh.. we shared The Pullman Car with Mr. and Mrs. Bill Gepner [ph?]. And he was the Gunnery Officer aboard DD-139, The Destroyer Ward. And through Bill Gepner, he introduced us to his Skipper, Bill Outerbridge. And as a

result we were fast friends of both Bill uh.. Ge— Bill Gepner and Bill Outerbridge during the war. And The Ward was stationed at Pearl Harbor in 1941 and '42. And so we saw a lot of both of them during that period. And then in later years after the war, uh.. Bill Gepner was commanding the uh.. uh.. he- h— a heavy cruiser, The Los Angeles, and uh.. had dinner aboard The LA— The LA along with Captain Gepner.

Q: You had dinner--

Alan Stanley Lloyd: I'm sorry, Captain Outerbridge.

Q: You had dinner aboard--?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: And my family, yes.

Q: Okay. Now Captain Outerbridge used to come over to visit your family and you'd entertain <overlapping> <inaudible>?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Oh yes, freq- frequent— when I read The Ward was in port and uh.. uh.. The Captain could take the da— the day off, he'd give us a call and come on up to the house for dinner, and uh.. it was a nice for break for them to get off the base to uh.. enter the civilian community.

Q: Okay. Now getting back to December 6th and December 7th, would you continue to describe the events that unfolded as you observed them?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Okay, that morning I heard this rumbling sound and looked out my bedroom window and I could see all the smoke coming up from behind Punchbowl. And I could see all the aircraft buzzing around, which later we figured out were not ours. And uh.. also anti-aircraft puffs. This is the first time I had ever seen black anti-aircraft puffs.

Q: What did that indicate to you?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: War shots. The uh.. from seeing the news reels of uh.. The Battle of Britain of course. Prior to that the only aircraft puffs I'd seen were white ones, because at that time, the practice rounds made a white puff.

That morning I was impressed by the fact that half of the puffs were black and half were white. Uh.. I've always assumed that some batteries only had practice rounds available.

Q: Okay. And how long did that carry on for?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: As far as I remember, of course, uh.. several hours duration of the first and second wave. So anyway, I walked down the hall and woke up the parents. And I distinctively remember saying "Hey Dad, they're having a big maneuvers this morning." So we went out and sat on the patio in front of the house, see what was going on. And we saw what w- were apparently re-entering anti-aircraft rounds making splashes right along the Honolulu waterfront. And Dad says "My, they're practicing in close today, let's turn the radio on." And there of course was Webley Edwards on KGMB saying "This is no drill, this is no joke, this is the real thing, The Japanese are attacking Pearl Harbor. Uh.. Martial Law has been declared, remain in your homes, do not use the telephone, do not drive your car. Exception, all Doctors report to Kivela Basin for transportation to Pearl Harbor. Uh.. do not attempt to drive Kam Highway, they are strafing the highway." We could look out there, we saw The Coastguard Cutter, Roger B. Taney, sitting just off Kivela [ph?] Basin, which is the fishing basin. I was und--- I understood she was there to possibly transport Doctors to Pearl Harbor 'cause they didn't want people driving Kam Highway, Kamehameha Highway. And--

Q: Was that actual:ly on the 7th that you saw--?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: This is all the s--- morning of December 7th. And uh.. <clears throat> so uh.. I do remember suddenly seeing the white water boil up under the fantail of The Roger B. Taney. And uh.. what I perceived was a bomb hit- hitting the water where she had been. But again, that's a vague memory. But I do re--- very distinctly remember seeing The Taney sitting out there. Uh.. they also said there will be a six PM to six AM because Martial Law had been declared, six PM to six AM curfew, six PM to six AM blackout. Any visible lights will be shot out. They were, because two days later, uh.. we were sitting out on our patio, and what else is there to do after dark with no- nothing on your windows and you can't turn on any lights, don't open the refrigerator door 'cause that'll let the light leak out <laughs>. So we're sitting out there and uh.. we heard "Thump, thump, thump, thump, thump" and here came this Army Sergeant up from Roos- Roosevelt High School down below where The Coast Defense had moved in to set up as sort of a command center

in the basement of the main high school building. And uh.. so as he came around the corner, Dad says "Hello" and The Sergeant says uh.. "Somebody reported a flashing light up here, have you seen it?" Dad says "No sir." He says "There it is now." And "Boom" with his 30 ought 6 Springfield and went chasing on up the hill following his round up the mountain. And next morning I went out and retrieved the 30 caliber cartridge. And uh.. uh.. Dad's theory is that he saw Jupiter rising behind the Thurston's mango tree. Our neighbors, The Kanalennoxes [ph?] were sitting outside that night and the 30 caliber round ricocheted off their wall and they got down on their tummies and slithered off to bed for the evening <laughs>.

Q: <laughs> Okay. Now on December 7th, on that day--

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Hmm.. hmm.. Yeah.

Q: What did your family do for the day?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Well, we just sat and watched. It lasted two hours. And uh.. uh.. that's- that's the memory that is retained, I don't really remember what we did after lunch, so to speak. There wasn't much we could do except sit around and uh.. uh.. now, people I have heard at this conference claim The KGMB and KGU, the two commercial radio stations, went off the air later in the morning after broadcasting all these emergency warnings. Uh.. I don't know—remember whether our radio could receive the police band, I think it could. I do know at night we could punch a button and listen to KNX in Los Angeles and KSL in Salt Lake City. And so uh.. we were able after dark to hear mainland stations 'cause there weren't that many radio stations in the world. And the radio frequency was not too congested. And uh.. so uh.. there was never any difficulty with radio communications as far as I remember.

Q: How did Martial Law affect you?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Martial Law was declared that morning. And uh.. now this is the deal of a 12 year old, it had no effect at all as far as we were concerned. Uh.. uh.. I suspect it was at a legal level that The Sergeant could come running up the hill with his rifle without clearing it with The Governor's Office, but that m— those sort of details are certainly not <laughs> available to a 12 year old. The only comment I can really add is one night at dinner Dad commented that he was very active in civil defense along with ___ being an

engineer at The Dole Pineapple Canary, which was an essential industry 'cause of food products. And so Dole Pineapple o- operated full bore right out — through- through the war, they also set up a candy factory, f— Candy For The Troops. So Dad used to bring home candy samples along with pineapple samples <laughs>. And uh.. so uh.. anyway, Dad mentioned, he said “You know”, he said “If I really need a piece of equipment, I go and see The Military Priority Office.” He says “If I get that Military Priority, I get my equipment.” He says “These guys are very good to work with.” So that is my only impression of Martial Law in Hawaii.

Q: You have some recollections of some bomb that occurred later?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Yes.

Q: And when was that?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Yes, on March 3rd, 1942 two Kawanishi [ph?] flying boats, Emilys took off from uh.. somewhere in The Marshall Islands, Majuro probably and uh.. flew to French Frigate Shoals. They landed there and refueled from two Japanese submarines, there were two flying boats involved, and then flew the 450 odd miles sou- sou east to Oahu. One of them got disoriented somehow and uh.. jettisoned his bombs off The Waianae Coast. The other one though flew down the windward side, crossed over The Pali, my person theory is through the break in the clouds he saw the tower of Roosevelt High School, which is— looks very much like a aloha tower. And he decided to unload his four 550 pound bombs based on that observation. And so a stick of four bombs hit Middle Makiki Heights, which is in an undeveloped area. All it did was rearrange the uh.. r— dirt under a bunch of guava bushes and Hale Koa trees. But there were a line of four bomb craters. After school the next day I hiked up above our house and discovered the number four bomb crater and recovered a piece of shrapnel. I have a map of those bomb craters, and based on that map, I made a calculation assuming 150 knot speed on the flying boat or maybe 130 knots. That if The Bombardier had delayed releasing his bombs by 10 seconds, the number worf— number four bomb wouldn't landed in our backyard. So I considered this is my closest call during World War II, missed becoming a casualty by 10 seconds. The bombs did not do any damage, they all landed in undeveloped areas.

Q: Now--

Alan Stanley Lloyd: The bomb, by the way, didn't uh.. the- the aircraft did safely make it back to The Marshall Islands. I understand that that was the longest air raid ever conducted at that time and I suspect ther- the record stood for a while, 'cause it was like 4,000 mile roundtrip flight.

Q: And how did they do that?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Again, they took off from The Marshalls, refueled at French Frigate Shoals Lagoon from two submarines. And flew five-hu— 450 miles on to Oahu and the— and they had enough fuel to fly directly back to uh.. Wu Chi or something in the wa— The Marshall Islands.

Q: Okay, now I know you also had some recollections of being in school and gasmasks and some trenches and <overlapping> that sort of thing, would you like to--?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Yes. Uh.. uh.. the core of Engineers moved into my high school on uh.. December 8th and literally took over. Punahou School became the Engineer's design headquarters for The Pacific for the rest of the war. So uh.. we were all kicked out. And uh.. so immediately we uh.. uh.. the parents got together and we organized Punahou School up in the lower Manoa Valley attending classes in private homes. And they'd ring a big cowbell and we'd pick up our books and cross the street and have English class in Dr. Bell's living room, that sort of thing. So that went on for a couple of months. And then we got back into Bishop Hall, which is one of the buildings on the original campus. And for the rest of that— that was spring of 1942, and for recreation, we would go out at recess and dig slip trenches for air raid protection. And we were all issued gasmasks, everybody had to carry a gasmask to school. And for the elementary school kids, the case was about as big as they were. And uh.. we actually had to test our gasmask, they filled a room with teargas and we all had to walk through the room and make sure our gasmask did not leak.

Q: Now the instructions to blackout everything at night, that resulted in you having some overnight guests, right?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Oh yeah, so— well, the problem was the curfew. That anytime you invited anybody home for dinner, they had to spend the night 'cause they couldn't leave due to the curfew. And of course, all my old elementary school paintings were resurrected and converted into blackout

paper and pasted all over our windows, and so we got to look at my paintings for the next three years <laughs>.

Q: And so you used to entertain quite a bit and would have guests?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Yeah, uh.. we uh.. sort of— my parents sort of r- ran a little inoffic- unofficial USO. Uh.. w— I think it was the 92nd Pursuit Squadron from Bellows Field, uh.. a bunch of those pilots would come up to see us quite frequently. Bill Sandage [ph?], uh.. Jim Vineda [ph?] and uh.. Vince Veers [ph?]. And whenever DD-139, The Destroyer Ward, was in port and had some liberty uh.. uh.. Bill Outerbridge and Bill Gepner would give us a call. And I remember one time uh.. uh.. Bill Outerbridge called and he says “Well, we're back in.” And he says “You know, we've been eating off you guys a lot, it's our turn.” So I can still remember Bill Outerbridge and— or Bill Gepner, probably The Captain had the— his Gunnery Officer carrying a big white sack over his shoulder, it had nine steaks in it, much appreciated in 1942 <laughs>.

Q: You have some memories of B-29s landing, is that--?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: The— say again.

Q: B-29s landing? I see a note here that you listed on.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Well, I better take a look at that one.

Q: Yeah, you should, here.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Which one?

Q: This one here.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Oh, B-29s, oh, alright, okay.

Q: Yeah.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Yes. Uh.. I was very fortunate to get a job as a baggage boy during the summer. And uh.. in fact, I think I am the youngest employee in the history of Hawaiian Airlines. My first day on the job the uh.. my boss says "Alan, how old are you— how old are you?" I said 13, he said "When's your next birthday?" I said "Next week", he said "Good, you're six feet tall, if anybody asks you, tell 'em you're 14." So anyway, this got me— I had a little badge, I got to get on the base, I got to watch all the aviation activities at the airport. I even got to see a Bob Hope, Francis— Francis Langford USO show out at The Honolulu Airport, formerly known as John Rogers Field. And then of course, in 1944 I got to watch the B-29s land and take off. They would generally land all during the day and then take off at the crack of dawn, and that would literally wake me up. Uh.. they had trouble 'cause the Runway Eight had not been extended maintaining altitude. They would take off into the trade winds, but then they would have to make a sharp right turn to clear Punchbowl 'cause they couldn't get ov- over the top of Punchbowl. And we would see them emerge from the front of Punchbowl probably at an altitude of about 200 feet letting down, gaining speed. They would dive down to about 50 to 100 feet over the ocean and fly for several miles and then slowly climb and head for Guam or Saipan. And every now and then one— the Pilot decide he really didn't want to turn that sharply. So instead of going in front of Punchbowl, he'd go behind Punchbowl. That was really a commitment, 'cause he had no options. He had to keep all those four Curtis Wrights churning away, and he'd come right through behind Punchbowl, level with the top of Punchbowl, and that fit him right over our house. And we'd run outside and wave, and The Bombardier would look down and wave at us, and all the crockery would w- walk across the shelf as those four big engines would go thundering by overhead. So that's a- a very important memory.

Q: You also have some recollections of The Oklahoma after the attack.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Oh yes, that uh.. because of a labor shortage, uh.. we had to uh.. vol— be volunteered to pick pineapples once or twice a month. And so uh.. we were instructed on pineapple-picking day to tune in the Filipino broadcast on the radio station at six o'clock in the morning because there would be a weather broadcast as to whether or not weather would prevent work in the fields. And if there was work in the fields that day, we would come dressed to pick pineapples. And so we'd get in the truck at our high school compass, which by now was The University of Hawaii Teacher's College Building, all the Punahou kids got moved up there in uh.. uh.. for the first semester in the fall of 1942. And so then we would go out to Kamehameha Highway past Pearl Harbor out to the pineapple fields around Wahiawa. Well, by this time in 1943, The Oklahoma was at the lead end of Battleship Row,

very inconvenient location where she had capsized. So they wanted to get her out of there to clear the channel. So they built 21 big wooden A-frames— I assume they're wood, 21 big A-frames on the upturned hull of The Oklahoma, rigged a steel cable block and tackle system off each one, a big gear-driven wench powered by 21 surplus trolley car motors that The Navy purchased from the local Rapid Transit Company, they'd scrapped their old trolley cars. And so for like six months, these old trolley car motors would operate those steel cable wenchers and very slowly the big A-frames turned The Oklahoma right-side up. And every couple of weeks as we rode by on the pineapple trucks, this budding engineer made a special note to notice the how the writing of The Oklahoma was proceeding, it was quite obvious 'cause you—from Ka Kamehameha Highway.

Q: Very interesting. I also see a note here about blacked out DC-3s?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Yes, uh.. one uh.. first— I guess all of the Stewardesses went out to uh.. in fact, I understand the plural of that word is Stewardi, all the Stewardi went out to a big luau, and the pig was apparently not what it was supposed to be, and they all reported in sick just one day. So they called for volunteers to fly as Stewards aboard the aircraft. And so my— this 15 year old kid volunteered to be the Steward for The Honolulu Molokai, Molokai Maui, Molokai, Honolulu flight that afternoon. And the only thing I have against the DC-3, it bounces around a lot in our turbulent trade winds. And uh.. I'll clue you, when I got back from that uh.. flight, my boss saw me coming off the plane weaving back and forth. He says "Alan, I think you'd better go home for the day." But one of the things that was really bad about it, of course, The Molokai Maui flight is behind mountains all the way, so it's the roughest flight. But all the windows were blacked out with white celluloid. So it was like being shaken up inside a steel cylinder— or aluminum cylinder that you couldn't look out and all you could do is think about your stomach. And airsickness was the name of the game in those days <laughs>.

Q: In 1950, you have a note here about Saratoga and The Lexington.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Yes. Uh.. <clears throat> The Army built a fascinating road that exists today, from near— just beyond Wahiawa, it was built— it's a single-lane road, starts from The Navy radio station, Hilimano [ph?]. And about 100 switchbacks— switchbacks later, it comes out at— near the old Kahuku sugar mill. The Army built this in the 1930s to be an i— an a— logistics road to support and a— an attempt to repel an invasion along the

North Shore beaches. So I had discovered this road, and my favorite swimming hole was where the drum road crossed The Waimea Stream above Waimea Falls. And so me and the gang, we took uh.. my old '36 Ford and drove out to— for our summer holiday out to uh.. our swimming hole. And then coming back where the drum road passed The Opi'ola Reservoir [ph?], I noticed this big gun barrel sticking out of the c— eucalyptus grove. And heck, it's 1950s, the old barbwire fence is falling down, so we parked the car and ran over, and my gosh, here are two big gun turrets. I recognize them right away, twin eight-inch guns in each turret from either The Saratoga or The Lexington. So they were sitting on big concrete, you know, emplacements. We went down the stairs t- to one, this big steel door with a padlock on it, went down the other door, other s- steps, there was the big steel door, no padlock. Ran back and got a flashlight, "Creak", opened the door, went in the big ammunition handling room, chinned our way up into a hatch, got up into the turret, opened up the side door of the turret, all the rest of us ran around and got in the turret. Everything was perfectly preserved, now this was about 1950, everything worked. The brea— we worked the breach mechanisms, we couldn't open the breach because the muzzles were sealed and they pulled a vacuum against the grease. But here were the ammunition hoists coming up and there's a big brass tray there where I guess you'd spin the eight-inch projectile around before you rammed it into the breach. All covered with cosmoline grease, and with a finger written in the grease was my sister's name. Her gang had done exactly the same thing two weeks earlier. So her square brother erased the evidence, secured the turret, left it in better shape than we found it, hammered a wedge where the padlock should've been and went on our way. But in 1953 or '54, I discovered a second emplacement up Wiliwili Ridge above Ina Haina out towards Hawaii Kai, only it was very sad. The guys with the welding torches had been there, and the eight-inch gun barrels were all cut up like pieces of sausage, 'cause the guns were all of course scrapped for scrap steal in the early 1950s. But I did personally get to visit the one on Opiola Reservoir [ph?] on the drum road while it was still very serviceable, and then got to see them scrapping the one up Wiliwili Ridge. I understand the other four turrets were in place somewhere around Pearl Harbor, but I never did discover where they were.

Q: Did you talk to your sister about that?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Oh yes, yeah.

Q: <laughs>

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Right in front of the parents, we had fun teasing each other <laughs>.

Q: What did you go on to do after— well during I guess and after the war?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Well, uh.. I wanted to go back east to college because I felt that was part of my education. And uh.. uh.. so I had uh.. applied for The Naval Academy, did get the appointment, first alternate. But I couldn't pass the color perception test, so I lost my uh.. Annapolis appointment from Repr-- uh.. from Delegate Joseph Farrington [ph?] <laughs>.

Q: <laughs>

Alan Stanley Lloyd: And uh.. uh.. so then went to Swathmore College. And I then applied for The Navy 90 Days Wonders program to get a, you know, a commission out of college, and went in for the physic— I went and passed all the writtens, went in for the physical, there was old Daki Shihar [ph?] with those color charts again. "Sorry, Mr. Lloyd, no thank you." And I said "Okay Dad, we've given 'em two s— two shots, have uh.. Doctor— the family Doctor write the Draft Board." I had a history of asthma, which I had largely sort of overcome by college age, except for a r— terrible allergy to nuts and eggs, which I still have.

Q: Hmm.. hmm..

Alan Stanley Lloyd: So we told the al— The Draft Board about the allergy to nuts and eggs, and back came a Four F. So— and I got even on— when I got home from college in a year with The Westinghouse Program back east. I put it this way, I got even and joined The Navy League.

Q: <laughs>

Alan Stanley Lloyd: And so if I couldn't serve, at least through The Navy League I could support people like you Commander, who do serve.

Q: Thank you.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Who I deeply appreciate, by the way. And uh.. so I've been a member of The Navy League for 42 years, I'm obviously the perfect guy for an organization li- like The Navy League. I served as an Elected Director for 11 years, Director of The Honolulu Counsel, and now I'm one of 20 odd Directors representing The Honolulu Counsel as a National Director of The Navy League of The United States. I'm also a Founding Director of The Pacific Fleet Submarine Memorial Association, which is the submarine Bowfin [ph?]. And I am uh.. the Historian— appointed Historian for The Battleship Missouri Memorial Association.

Q: What do you think the lesson is that should be drawn from remembering Pearl Harbor?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: The lessons are very simple. President George Washington said "If you want peace, prepare for war." Plato said "Only the dead have seen the end of war." Unfortunately we have inherited a battling planet, and this is why we have to keep our guard up. It's- it's sad, but it's simply the nature of human beings apparently. And for this reason unfortunately— now I grew up in Hawaii, I was surrounded by The Navy all these years, I'm obviously very oriented towards the- the mission of The Military. So I have always— I've never changed. But many people do- don't have tha— share that interest. And unfortunately it looks like our nation has to have a Pearl Harbor attack about once every 50 years to wake up and get our act together. Pretty sorry to have to make that statement, but that's reality, that's human nature. I've been there, done that twice. December 7th, 1941 attack about once every 50 years to wake up and get our act together. Pretty sorry to have to make that statement, but that's reality, that's human nature. I've been there, done that twice. December 7th, 1941 and from watching the television September 11th, 2001.

Q: You mentioned of course that you worked in the Waimanalo pineapple fields as a young man.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Yes.

Q: I read the official history of Hawaii during World War II that virtually all pineapple production during the war went to The Military. And I've had Veterans tell me that there were severe fines, that there's a problem of pilferage, of sailors going in the fields and pilfering pineapple and they were

given severe fines. As a work there, were you aware of this campaign against pilferage?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Well, of course I knew that uh.. uh.. because Dad was Engineer at Dole Pineapple, and uh.. had no trouble getting Military pr-priorities to keep the production lines going. And so we obviously knew that the uh.. pineapple crop was a major f- food to support The Military. You know, the vitamins you get from fresh fruit or canned fruit. And uh.. uh.. pilferage is always a problem. There is a--- today, a major crop on The Big Island, I forget which one it is, they're about to go out of business because of pilferage. And pineapples are so easy to pick. Now I do--- I have no idea what the fines were, but yes, theft is a crime in this country <laughs>. And uh.. uh.. it--- in that case you were taking food designated for Military purposes, and so I assume there would be a fine and there would be enforcement, but I have no idea what it's relative level was.

<crew talk>

Q: <starts mid-sentence> <over color bars tone> years that you served ____, you said you were on a rifle team. Aside from that, what other duties did <tone ends> you have, did you have regular meetings, did you have demand of critical areas here in Honolulu. What years were you a member of The Hawaiian Territorial Guard?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Okay, I- I was recruited to join an outfit called The Hawaiian Defense Volunteers.

Q: Okay.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: So I resigned from Scouting, o- only made Second Class Scout by the time. And uh.. uh.. I was recruited by saying "If you sign up by this date, you'll get to go through jungle training." So I did and I spent a whole week out of Kahana Valley, uh.. four days of intensive jungle training with live ammunition for this little 16 year old or 15 year old kid. And uh.. uh.. followed by two days of amphibious training at Bellow's Field. When I got home, I went to bed Saturday and I slept for 24 <laughs> hours--

Q: <laughs>

Alan Stanley Lloyd: any time I- I ever did that. But shortly thereafter, the uh.. uh.. The Hawaiian Defense Volunteers merged with The Hawaiian Territorial Guard. And they gave us our own company, Company E. And I became a Staff Sergeant and Captain of The Company E Rifle Team. And I mus--- I must say in the uh.. remember The National Guard had not yet returned from the war. And so it was felt we should have a local militia, hence these organizations were formed, State Territorial Guard in effect. And uh.. so uh.. my big thing was rifle shooting and uh.. uh.. Company E's Rifle Team in The Great Final Battalion Rifle Meet before The National Guard came home, we swept the whole rifle meet. Uh.. you could get s--- Expert, Sharpshooter or Marksman, uh.. we were the only company team to get all six shooters qualifying and we didn't have any Marksmen. We had three Experts and three Sharpshooters, and it's a matter of pride that this little civilian did legally get a United States Army Expert Rifleman's badge on the 30 odd six uh.. uh.. Springfield Rifle.

Q: Okay. Now, your meetings, did you meet once a week or twice a week or--?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Uh.. once or twice, uh.. no, I would say probably once a week or t--- probably once a--- well, once or t--- once or t--- maybe twice a month.

Q: Okay.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Uh.. our company was very active in rifle practice. We would go out to the Kuliouou Rifle Range, oh, three times a month on Sundays for rifle practice. And I was happy as a clam, I wouldn't have want--- to been in those other companies and spent all the time doing close order drill <laughs>.

Q: What type of uniforms and insignia did you wear?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Regular Army uniforms with a patch that signified Hawaiian Territorial Guard. And of course uh.. regular chevrons depending on your grade.

Q: Did you receive any payment from the Hawaiian State Government for your service?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: No, no, it was purely volunteer.

Q: Okay. Any tax considerations, well, you were too young for that.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: I have no idea.

Q: Okay. And so how many total years did you spend in The Hawaiian Territorial Guard?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: The uh.. The Guard was probably disbanded in uh.. summer of 1946. Now I can s--- peg that date because on April 1st, 1946, The Guard was called out, and for the next week we camped on the 18th fairway at Mid-Pacific Country Club golf course in Lanikai. And mounted a beach patrol along Lanikai Beach following the April 1st, 1946 major tidal wave. Because a lot of damage had been done in The Kailua Lanikai area, and we were protecting the area from looters.

Q: Okay, so you were basically in from almost to the gate 'til it was disbanded--

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Yes.

Q: shortly after the end of the Second World War?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: That's right. Exactly, when The National Guard came home, <overlapping> there was again--

Q: <inaudible>

Alan Stanley Lloyd: no need for the quote "Territorial Guard", close quote.

Q: Okay, thank you. Mr. Burl Burlingham is here with The Park Service, and if it's alright with you, he'd like to ask you a couple questions.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Sure, go ahead Burl.

Q: By the way Alan, I also went through the jungle warfare training in The Boy Scouts, but it was in 1970.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Oh, really? Okay <laughs>. But not with live ammunition.

Q: Yeah.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Really?

Q: Yeah.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: No kidding?

Q: _____, I don't know what they were training us for, but we were ready.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Interesting, where did you do it?

Q: The JWGC [ph?] up near Scofield [ph?] _____.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Oh really? Well this was all in Kahana Valley. Uh.. all of Kahana Valley is— was full of ranges and--

Q: I was just real surprised to hear you say that because it was sort of a test program in 1970.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Hmm.. hmm..

Q: Alright, The Navy doesn't have as extensive a museum of preservation program as the other services have, so it's sort of fallen to The Navy League in various places to do preservation and the historical stuff. Can you talk a little bit about what The Navy League has done in Pearl Harbor and Hawaii to preserve Navy history?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Well, The Navy League has sort of s- served as a- a foundation, a source of talent, if you will, that produced the- the people, and to a certain extent, the money, helped with fundraising to launch The Pacific Fleet Submarine Memorial Association, which today is the Bowfin, which has been an absolutely roaring success any way to c— slice it. They were able to completely construct a modern museum with properly controlled an— humidity and atmosphere. The Navy turned over their submarine— Navy in

Pearl Harbor to The Bowfin Submarine Museum because this was obviously the place for it. And uh.. again, this was a- a child of The Honolulu Counsel of The Navy League if you- you might say. Same story for The Battleship Missouri. When the world came out that The Battleship Missouri was probably going to be available, it was a bunch of Navy Leaguers that provided the people, the interest, the foundation to get The Missouri Organization started. Ed Carter, who's the President of the Missouri group, uhm.. The U.S.S. Missouri Memorial Association, was past President of The Honolulu Counsel Navy League. So The Navy League has been the general foundation here. And then little aside, couple of members of The Honolulu Counsel of the Navy League decided that uh.. there really wasn't much of a civilian interface between the civilian community and The Air Force in Hawaii like there was with The Navy. So they founded The Friends of Hickam, The Friends of Hickam informally was created by a bunch of Navy Leaguers who felt that this was appropriate for the Air Force contingent.

Q: Can you talk a little bit about the problems of preserving the historic fabric of a historic site like Pearl Harbor, but it also happens to be in an active duty Navy base?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Yeah, well that- that is a bit of a challenge. Uh.. of course, the pier where the uh.. Missouri is- is moored was designed for her as an active duty warship. But uh.. certainly after the pier was finished, it was decided to decommission the four battle ships. And uh.. so the problem is that's a nice pier, The Navy would like to use it, and however with the number of ships in the fleet right now and in The Pacific, the pier could be made available to the Missouri for rent. They paid quite a bit of rent for use of that pier to The Navy by the way, and uh.. that helps keep the budget for the Pearl Harbor <laughs> shipyard or— down or whatever. And uh.. uh.. but the problem is that having it in the base means you've got base security reasons and tends to limit the flexibility. However there's another side to that story. I was very privileged to spend the day at sea aboard BB-62, The New Jersey. We were coming back into Pearl Harbor after a day at sea, and whenever a Navy ship steams by The Arizona, the crew lines the rail and renders a salute. And of course, the Battleship, that's very uh.. very impressive. And so uh.. all the Sailors in their whites were all lined up along the rail. And this civilian was trying to make himself very small hiding in a crack so I wouldn't mess up any pictures that might have been taken. And uh.. uh.. so as soon— as soon as we passed The Arizona, they secured from the salute, everybody was at parade rest. And these two Sailors in front of me, one stands to the other, and he says "You know", he says "This is pretty significant." He says "That's where it all started", pointing at The Arizona.

"And that's where it all ended", pointing at the surrender deck of The Missouri. And that's why The Missouri belongs in Pearl Harbor. Says it all.

Q: What about public access during times of national security?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Well, the big uh.. the big challenge right now, both with The Arizona Memorial and the submarine Bowfin- and the Battleship, is The Navy doesn't want us to allow anybody to carry anything on the base, no purses. Ladies arrive with purses, what do they do with their purses? That's been a big logistics problem. I'm not quite sure what the solution is, but I know they're— I'm sure they have something to do to solve the problem. You are allowed to carry a camera apparently. But uh.. and of course, right from the beginning, access to the battleship was by shuttle bus. In other words, you park at The Arizona or at The Bowfin. And the Bowfin Submarine you see in box office takes care of both the submarine and the battleship, and they have a nice little terminal there where you get aboard the shuttle buses, which takes you out over the new bridge named for Admiral Chick Clary out to Ford Island to visit the battleship. Logistics-wise, that shuttle bus apparently works pretty well. I haven't heard anybody really complaining about it. And uh.. this way we can do— take care of both situations, but again, since uh.. September 11th, uh.. you're not allowed to carry anything on the base.

Q: What about the future of remembering and commemorating World War II on the islands?

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Well, the islands of course, I- I'm a little prejudiced on that because of my great interest and activity in this. And uh.. the really good news is The Bowfin is get— I think they get 3 or 400,000 people a year through the turnstile, through the box office. The uh.. Missouri uh.. gets a similar amount. The Arizona gets one and a half million people a year. As long as we have these three ships here, they are— by their nature, a wonderful attraction. And part of our- our duty is to uh.. not only take care of the local community, but it's a- a tourist attraction. So through these ships, we get to pass this word on throughout the country. And as long as you asked, I've got this little— one little vignette to add. As the Historian of the battleship, I occasionally get asked to take a special tour through, and I'm also an active Rotarian. And so one day The Pearl Harbor Rotary Club asked me if I would conduct a tour of a group of Rotarians. And I said "Sure", so I arranged for it. And they were from the- the uh.. Rotary Club of Hiroshima. And so I lined them up on the bough of The Missouri, and before we started the tour, I said "There's a little s- story I'm gonna tell you. A group of Japanese businessmen

arrived in Washington, D.C. to see the ch— Vice CNO a couple of years ago, I think it was Admiral Stan Arthur. And when they got into see The Admiral, they said 'what we really want to do is purchase The Ba- Battleship Missouri, tow her out of Bremerton across The Pacific and set her up as a museum ship in Tokyo Bay.' Well, The Admiral says 'Well, no, but I'm curious. Why would you, a group of Japanese businessmen, want that ship in Tokyo Bay?' And they answered The Admiral by saying 'Because Admiral, The U.S.S. Missouri represents a new beginning for Japan.'"

Q: Okay, I think we're— pretty much run out of time.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Yes.

Q: But I want to thank you so much for sharing your time with us and your memories of Pearl Harbor.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Hmm.. hmm..

Q: And thank you very much.

Alan Stanley Lloyd: Well, thank you for the opportunity, and any way I can help, a- as we say in Hawaii, "Eh, make noise, eh?"

End of Tape 406 Alan Stanley Lloyd